Marked-up version

ABSTRACT

The locating of difficult access points, on a topological map of the zone overflown by an aircraft, plotted on the basis of a map of curvilinear distances taking account of the vertical flight profile of the aircraft, is effected by analyzing the map of curvilinear distances, by means of a chamfer mask cataloging the approximate values C(V) of the Euclidean distances separating a point C_{00} of the map from its nearest neighbors V, so as to extract therefrom, at each point C_{00} of the map of curvilinear distances, the discrepancies (DT(V)-DT(0)) ~~1DT(V)-DT(0)1~~ of curvilinear distances separating the point considered C_{00} from its nearest neighbors V, compare these discrepancies (DT(V)-DT(0)) ~~1DT(V)-DT(0)1~~ with the approximate values C(V) of the Euclidean distances of the chamfer mask and describe the point considered as difficult of access when a difference is noted between Euclidean distance and discrepancy of curvilinear distances. This locating proves to be useful for signaling the reliefs that are not accessible by a shortest path but are accessible after detour.